

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1828.

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PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.*

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## CONVENTION DEBATES.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The 6th section being under consideration.

Mr. Settle moved to add after the word Representatives, "shall be a free white man, a citizen of the U. States," which was agreed to.

Mr. J. S. Smith moved to amend this section, by striking out all after the word election in the 5th line, so as to require no qualification of property for a Representative in the popular branch of the Legislature, which he thought would be consistent with the principles of our free government. In the Constitution of the United States no qualification of this kind is required for members of either branch of the Legislature. He was satisfied that such a qualification was proper for our Senate; but saw no necessity for it for a member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Yancey hoped the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Orange would not prevail. He was afraid members were too solicitous for introducing unessential amendments. He did not think members ought to act as if we were about to form an entirely new Constitution.

The committee to whom this subject had been committed had judged it best to recommend only such amendments to the present Constitution as they deemed absolutely necessary. What evil, he asked, had been experienced from the provision now proposed to be stricken out. He never heard of any. Indeed, he thought the qualification a necessary one, and therefore hoped it would be retained.

After a few other remarks, the proposed amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Mangum moved to add to the end of the section, "or a freehold of the value of — dollars."

Mr. Yancey enquired if the mover intended to vary the terms from those introduced into a former section?

Mr. Mangum replied that he did, as a member, by the section as it stands, is required only to hold 100 acres of land for the term of his own life.

Mr. Mangum proposed to fill the blank with 400.

Mr. Fisher thought 300 would be sufficient.

The question was then taken on the largest sum and negatived. Then on the smaller, and carried.

Mr. Love moved to strike out of the 7th section the words in the 2d line "of any one county." He said that the meaning of these words were differently construed in different counties, and frequently at different separate elections in the same county. He therefore wished them struck out.

Mr. Yancey supposed the objections against the words moved to be struck out, was, that if a man had resided twelve months in any part of the State, he was allowed to vote wherever he might be at the time of an election. But he should object to this amendment on the same ground that he had objected to others which he considered as unimportant. Different constructions might have been put on the words, but he apprehended no serious evil had been experienced from them.

Mr. Love wished it to be so expressed that no person in future should be permitted to vote in any county in which he had not resided 12 months previous to an election. It was but a small amendment, and could not be otherwise than well received by all.

After a few remarks, the proposition was disagreed to.

Mr. Harrington proposed to strike out the 4th line of the 8th section, the words, "and shall have paid public taxes." This proposition had reference to poll-tax, had long been considered an odious tax in this State, and might, at no distant day, be repealed. It was with the view of making the proposed amendments to the Constitution as acceptable as possible, that he moved to strike out these words.

Mr. Yancey was aware that the poll-tax was not a very palatable tax; but it is a tax which has been for a long time paid by the citizens of this State, and will continue to be paid probably for a long time to come, and the provision in question ought not, therefore to be parted with. The payment of a public tax was some kind of evidence of a person's residence.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Settle moved to amend the 13th section, in the 14th line, after the word

age, "a citizen of the United States," which was agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. Harrington, the salary was changed from £1000 to £2000. The 16th section being read,

Mr. Yancey observed that the amendment proposed by the committee to this section went to supply a defect in the present Constitution. Doubts had existed on the minds of the most enlightened of our citizens whether a case might not occur which would produce an interregnum in our Government. It is provided, that in case of the death, &c. of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, shall exercise the executive power; but there is nothing in our Constitution or Laws which provides for a case which might happen. Our members of the General Assembly are elected in August for one year, of course after one year has expired they are no longer in office, so that if the Governor were to die, &c. after the election and before the succeeding meeting of the Legislature, there would be no person authorized to perform the duties of Governor. This amendment is offered to supply the deficiency.

The motion was agreed to.

On the 26th section being read, which excludes Preachers of the Gospel from a seat in the Legislature.

Mr. Harrington moved to strike it out. He could see no good reason for denying to Clergymen rights which were possessed by every other class of citizens. He should also move when it came before the Convention, to strike out the following section, which he thought improperly interfered with religious opinions, which ought to be left entirely free.

Mr. Yancey would inform the Convention why the committee retained these sections. For his own part, he could see no necessity for them at this day in this free country, where every man is at liberty to adopt what religious opinions he pleases, for which no one has a right to question him; but these provisions have been acted under for forty years without producing any inconvenience or complaint; and the committee were aware if they touched them, it might produce considerable dissatisfaction amongst the people, who were more sensibly alive on the subject of Religion than any other. He hoped, therefore, they would be retained, as they did no injury.

Mr. Mangum knew very well that any interference with this subject would be liable to misrepresentation, and might create alarm in certain minds; but he also knew that this body ought to do what was right, regardless of idle clamor. As one of the committee who formed this Report, he suffered this section to pass *sub silentio*; but he was perfectly willing to trust the people with the selection of their Representatives, without this provision, which he considered as a reflection on the present enlightened age, and as a relict of a persecuting spirit. Under the old governments of Europe such a provision might be proper, but there is no necessity for it here. We have nothing to apprehend from Clergymen here. Some of them, no doubt, would make good members of assembly, and he would place no bar in their way, though they might probably be more useful at home. He should therefore be in favor of expunging this section.

Mr. Harrington said, his motion had been so ably defended by the gentleman from Orange, it was unnecessary for him to add a word. In reference to what had fallen from his friend from Caswell, he would refer him to a case that occurred in the Senate some years ago, when a gentleman of talents from one of our respectable counties was deprived of his seat on this account.

Mr. Yancey thought that it would be well not to interfere with this subject. He well recollects the case to which the gentleman from Anson referred; but the State sustained no great injury—the place of the gentleman was soon supplied. As he had already observed, he saw no necessity for the provision; but as our ancestors had thought prudent to make it, he was unwilling to meddle with it.

Mr. Phifer was of opinion that the Ecclesiastical and Civil Department, ought to be left apart. Our Constitution prohibits others besides Clergymen from seats in the Legislature, and he thought it was right to do so. Mr. P. referred to some inconveniences which had been experienced in the Legislature of South Carolina, by the admission of Clergymen to a seat in their Legislature. No man had a more exalted opinion of a real pious Clergyman than himself, but he did not wish to see them in the Legislature.

Mr. Mangum said, the remarks which fell from him on this subject did not proceed from any particular religious views. He deemed it improper to retain a provision of this kind in our Constitution at this day, however proper it might have

been when our ancestors placed it there. He believed none of our sister states had such a provision in their Constitutions, and as we could anticipate no ill for the want of it, he was willing to let it out of our Constitution.

Mr. Settle read a clause from the Constitution of South Carolina, to shew that it contained a clause of similar import.

Mr. Harrington observed, that it was with some degree of unwillingness that he touched the subject, being aware that it might excite unpleasant feelings, and be liable to misrepresentation abroad; but he concluded it was better to do what we believe to be right, and risk the censures of the world, than to do wrong, and receive their praises. He wished no man to suffer on account of religion; and he hoped the majority of the committee would go with him on this occasion.

The motion was negatived.

(To be continued.)

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.—Mr. Graves presented the petition of Sarah Pennix of Surry county, praying that the property she now has or may acquire, be secured to her.

Mr. Bryan presented a Bill to amend an act to provide for children born after the making of their parents will.

The bill to amend an act concerning proving of Wills, &c. was rejected on its second reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Seawell, a bill to regulate the practice in the several Courts of Equity in this State.

Mr. Phifer, a bill relating in what manner the laws of our sister states shall be received in evidence in this state.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.—Bills were passed providing relief for the counties in which suits in their Superior Courts of Law and Equity, have or may so accumulate, that they cannot be tried at the regular terms of those Courts.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.—Mr. Welborn presented a bill to amend an act to extend and improve the two roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line; also, a bill to amend an act to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a road leading across the mountain from Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bogle's, in Iredell country.

Mr. M'Leod presented a bill to repeal the latter clause of the 8th and the whole of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of an act passed in 1822, to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this State.

Mr. Hill presented a bill to legitimate Sarah Smith, of Stokes.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Ed. Owen, was read the second time. Mr. Seawell moved to amend the same by adding the following section:

"And be it further enacted, That all and every person heretofore convicted of the crime of petit larceny in this state, be and is hereby restored to credit in the same manner as if he, she or they had never been convicted of any crime."

The bill was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed. It is therefore to apprehend from Clergymen here. Some of them, no doubt, would make good members of assembly, and he would place no bar in their way, though they might probably be more useful at home. He should therefore be in favor of expunging this section.

Mr. Harrington said, his motion had been so ably defended by the gentleman from Orange, it was unnecessary for him to add a word. In reference to what had fallen from his friend from Caswell, he would refer him to a case that occurred in the Senate some years ago, when a gentleman of talents from one of our respectable counties was deprived of his seat on this account.

Mr. Yancey thought that it would be well not to interfere with this subject. He well recollects the case to which the gentleman from Anson referred; but the State sustained no great injury—the place of the gentleman was soon supplied. As he had already observed, he saw no necessity for the provision; but as our ancestors had thought prudent to make it, he was unwilling to meddle with it.

Mr. Phifer was of opinion that the Ecclesiastical and Civil Department, ought to be left apart. Our Constitution prohibits others besides Clergymen from seats in the Legislature, and he thought it was right to do so. Mr. P. referred to some inconveniences which had been experienced in the Legislature of South Carolina, by the admission of Clergymen to a seat in their Legislature.

Mr. Mangum said, the remarks which fell from him on this subject did not proceed from any particular religious views. He deemed it improper to retain a provision of this kind in our Constitution at this day, however proper it might have

been in each of said Districts, at some convenient place therein.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—The following bills have become laws:

A bill to amend an act passed in the year 1822, supplemental to an act passed in the year 1784, to appoint commissioners and establish the town of Morganton in Burke county, and for other purposes.

A bill for the better regulation of the town of Statesville in Iredell county:

A bill incorporating the Morganton Academy, and a bill to incorporate the Sandy Creek Bible Society.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 5th and 7th sections of an act passed in 1820, concerning the marriage of Infant females was rejected on its second reading.

Friday, Dec. 5.—The resolution introduced yesterday in the House of Commons by Mr. Martin directing the Public Printers to attach to the laws for 1823, the returns of the different Sheriffs and Clerks of the State as contained in the Comptroller's report, was read and passed in its original form.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Seawell, from the committee on Cherokee Lands, reported a bill for the relief of such persons as become purchasers of the Cherokee Lands sold under the authority of this State.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill to regulate the practice in the Circuit Courts of this State—which was read the first time.

This bill provides that in all criminal cases

which are not capital, tried in the Circuit Courts, where the defendant may appeal to the Supreme Court, they may be admitted to bail in the same manner as by Law they are entitled to before trial.

Monday, Dec. 8.—The engrossed bill to amend the laws making provisions for widows was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Hill of Franklin, referred to a select committee.

A bill to amend an act passed in 1777 for appointing Sheriffs and directing their duty in office, and for obliging the late Sheriffs and Collectors who are in arrears to account for and pay the same, and for other purposes.

A bill to amend an act passed in 1819, relative to the apprehension of runaway slaves.

A bill concerning the public lands in the County of Haywood.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Torrance presented the petition of sundry citizens of Iredell, praying that the Militia of the County be divided into two regiments, accompanied with a bill to carry the prayer into effect.

On motion of Mr. Graves:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the Criminal Law of this State, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law, schools throughout this state in conformity to the 41st section of the Constitution, which makes it the duty of the Legislature to establish schools for the convenient instruction of youth of the State, and to provide for the due encouragement and promotion of useful learning.

Mr. McNamee from the committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to the Cherokee lands, reported a bill concerning the public lands in Haywood county; which passed its first reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.—Mr. Clancy, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, reported that Joseph Wilson was duly elected.

Mr. Lowrie presented a bill prescribing the manner in which the Sheriff of Buncombe county shall pay over the tax laid for building a Court-house in said county; which bill passed its first reading.

The bill for the more extensive distribution of the Journals of the General Assembly, was, on its second reading, postponed indefinitely.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.—On motion of Mr. Leonard,

Resolved, That the Military committee be required to examine into the propriety of revising the militia laws of this state, so as to introduce some uniform system for the government of court martial on the trial of officers under arrest.

Mr. Carson presented the petition of Jas. Cook, of Rutherford county.

Thursday, Nov. 4.—On motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham,

Resolved, That it shall, and is hereby declared to be the duty of the Public Printer, to attach to the laws to be published for the year 1823, the returns of the different Sheriffs and Clerks of this State, agreeably to the Comptroller's Report.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Roane, a bill respecting lands held under ancient titles.

Mr. Buine, a bill directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be appointed in the Courts of Mecklenburg.

[To be elected hereafter by Captain's companies, one for each company.]

Mr. Clancy, a bill to authorize the payment of money to clerks of courts of record in certain cases.

This bill makes it lawful for a person against whom final judgment for the payment of money, shall be rendered, to pay the same to the clerk

of the court instead of the sheriff or other legal officer.

Friday, Dec. 5.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Bowers, a bill to amend an act passed in 1789 concerning the proving of

deeds, granting letters of administration,

and to prevent frauds in the management of Estates' estates.

By Mr. Beall, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1783, directing the manner of

conducting trials in the Superior Court of Law.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

appointing patrollers in the county of Davidson. Read the first time.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham presented a bill to establish a Bank of the State of North-Carolina. This bill was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Alston ordered to be printed.

The House took up the order of the day, viz. the preamble and resolutions introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Fisher, when on motion of Mr. Blackledge, they were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—The following bills have passed into laws:

The bill concerning the duties of guardians, administrators and executors in certain cases.

The bill directing in what manner the laws of our sister States shall be received in evidence in this State—and the bill to regulate the practice in the several courts of equity in this State.

Monday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Strange presented the petition of the Citizens of Fayetteville on the subject of Internal Improvements.

Mr. McNamee presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to issue to the Trustees of the University of this State, warrants in each case on the muster roll of the continental line of this state where warrants have not heretofore issued. And that the said Trustees hold the same and the lands to be entered by virtue thereof in trust for the officers and soldiers who performed the military services, for which said warrants shall issue, provided, that if no claim be exhibited by the said officers and soldiers or their legal Representatives within seven years from the first day of January next the said trust shall cease and determine.

On motion of Mr. Ephraim Mann,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the State, the present State Engineer: And also the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the Board for Internal Improvement: And that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. A. B. McMillan presented a bill to repair and improve the road leading from Huntsville in Surry County to the Virginia line, by the way of Gap Civil in Ashe County.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Fisher presented a bill directing a Geological Survey to be made of the State of North-Carolina.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House agreeably to the order of the day, took up the Preamble and Resolutions submitted by Mr. Fisher on Wednesday last.

Mr. Bynum moved for an indefinite postponement of them. This motion gave rise to a long and continued debate, which the reporter has taken down, and which will be presented as soon as our limits will allow. While the question was pending, Mr. Ward moved for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—On motion of Mr. Copeland,

*Resolved*, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alteration is necessary in the laws now in force on the subject of selling the real estate of deceased persons, so as to provide that Executors or Administrators should be authorized to sell the same, when the situation of the estate should require it, in order to pay the debts from the same; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham, the bill to establish a Bank of the State of North-Carolina, was made the order for the day for Monday next.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher. The motion of Mr. Bynum for their indefinite postponement being still pending, the debate thereon was continued until about 3 o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Stanly, the House adjourned.

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*North Carolina Gold.*—We were shown, a few days since, by Benjamin G. Barker, Esq., a lump of virgin gold, in its natural state, which weighed nearly four hundred pennyweights. It was procured in Cabarrus, and is, probably, on account of its purity, brilliancy, and shape, the handsomest specimen of North-Carolina gold that has yet been found. Mr. Barker intends to take it with him to New-York, that the incredulous in that city may have ocular proof, that pure gold in masses, is actually found in this state.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

## SOUTH-CAROLINA.

*Extract of a letter from Columbia, to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Nov. 29.*

We had a meeting this night, of both branches, to nominate a Candidate for the Presidency. The result was, with the exception of five votes, unanimous in favor of CALHOUN.

At a public meeting of the Democratic Citizens, held at Pittsburgh, to favor the election of General Jackson for the Presidency, more than 300 citizens were present. And the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That a Democratic Convention be held at Louisville on the third Monday of March next, to form an Electoral Ticket, and that it be recommended to the Democratic Party in each county in the state to hold similar meetings, to elect delegates equal in number to the representatives, to attend this convention.

*Penn. Correspondent.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 1.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Commodore*, captain Rodgers, from Liverpool, we have intelligence from England seven days later than was before received.

Gen. Riego had been tried and condemned to death—Cavas was his Judge. The crime in the act of accusation against him was, for having voted as a Deputy of the Cortes, the deposition of the King, and the nomination of the Regency.

On the authority of the London Courier,

it is stated, that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and until the government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re-established.

In pursuance of this plan, Cadiz will be occupied by 10,000 troops; Madrid by 5,000, and 15,000 will take up positions along the line of the Ebro. One great point, says the Courier, which it is intended to accomplish, if possible, is the entire disbanding of the Spanish army, as now constituted, and to re-model it upon a totally different system.

The fate of Ballasteros was not known at the capital of Spain at the latest dates; it is stated in a letter from Madrid of the 19th, that his army had not been disbanded. A letter, however, from Paris, of the 25th, says, that the disbanding of Ballasteros' army, is effected without experiencing any of the obstacles which were apprehended.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 20th, states that the strong representations made by M. de Chateaubriand, thro' M. de Talau, and the still stronger remonstrances of the Duke d'Angouleme, have had the desired effect on Ferdinand;

the sentences of the Regency are not confirmed, and the execution of his own de-

crees are suspended. It is whispered, that the Duke explicitly declared, in his remonstrance, that, if his majesty did not revoke the decrees, which were calculated to produce civil war, he would withdraw all the French troops, and leave him entirely to his own resources. Ferdinand, it is said, was fool-hardy enough to say, “let them withdraw, I am powerful enough without them;” but his minister confesses that he is otherwise; and though he was the first to suggest the plans of vengeance, he now felt alarmed for the consequences and the safety of his own dear person, which would be one of the first victims of popular vengeance.

Among the numerous decrees issued by Ferdinand, since his arrival at Seville, are the following: For a funeral service to be performed in all the churches in the kingdom, “for the repose of the souls of those who have died since the seventh of March, 1820, in the support of God's cause, and mine! For the formation of a junto to select such books “which are proper to form men who may be worthy supporters of the altar, the throne, and the country.”

By the last accounts from Paris, neither

Mina nor Rotten had surrendered.

The Inquisition is re-established; and

the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor.

If the account which we find in the

Morning Chronicle of the 30th October, is correct, it would appear that the Emperor of Russia is turning his attention to

the affairs of South America. The Chronicle states, that the Emperor Alexander has recalled all his accredited agents from the Brazils, and an expedition is forth

with to be forwarded from Spain, under the

flag of that nation, against the Republic of

Colombia. This expedition is to consist

of 12,000 soldiers, nominally Spaniards,

but fitted out at the expense of France,

attended by French artillery, and engineer officers.

Some other English papers in

alluding to this subject, remark, that

England will make a stand against any at-

tack on South America by Russia.

The coronation of Pope Leo XII. took

place on the 5th of October.

The King of Portugal has prohibited

the entrance of all foreign newspapers in-

to the kingdom.

The great council of Geneva have pas-

sed a law, suspending the liberty of the

press, for one year.

Accounts from Stockholm, of the 10th

of October, mention that Mr. Hughes,

the American Charge d'Affaires, would set

out in a few days for St. Petersburg, on

a mission to the Russian Government.

Captain Wilson, of the brig *Bee*, ar-

rived at New York, who left Oporto

Oct. 4th, states, that the Constitu-

tionalists had again assembled in large

bodies, and it was expected they would

succeed in gaining the ascendancy at

that place. The accounts from Lisbon

in the last London papers, allude to a

conspiracy at Oporto.

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## SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1823.

*Salt.*—The Cape Fear Recorder expresses its surprise that the citizens of Wilmington, and of the State generally, should have so long labored under a delusion in regard to Liverpool Salt. The Recorder states, that, although Liverpool salt rated from 12 to 20 cents higher than any other kind, yet it is actually inferior to that made on the sea board of North-Carolina. It is said that Liverpool salt, in every other state, is rated lower than any other kind.

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Thomas Chambers, Esq., has been appointed a Director of the Branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, in the room of Maxwell Chambers, Esq., resigned.

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## RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

We regret to see from the Raleigh papers, that Mr. Fisher's resolutions against the odious practice of *caucusing*, have failed in the House of Commons; and our regret is increased on hearing that many of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, voted against them. That Mr. Crawford's friends would wish to tolerate a practice which vitally takes power from the people, and gives it to a few members of Congress, is not at all surprising, when it is considered what a talent that candidate has at managing members of Congress; but that any of the friends of either of the other candidates should give the sanction of their votes to such a usurpation of the rights of the people, was indeed unexpected.

The plausible apology heretofore urged in favor of *caucusing*, was, that it was necessary to unite the dominant party; but that is no excuse now, since *faction* has subsided. The only possible object in holding a caucus now, is to influence the people in their choice of President; or, rather to save them the trouble of going to the polls to choose Electors. In fact, we learn that the doctrine was distinctly advanced, in the debate on the question, by the friends of *caucus*, that the people were incapable of judging for themselves, and that it was indispensably necessary they should be advised by the members of Congress how to exercise the rights given them by the Constitution.

The second resolution was in favor of a constitutional provision to give the election of President and vice President to the people, by districts, uniformly throughout the Union. By the present mode, the people have but little to do with the election. But the latter resolution met with the same fate as the other. As soon as we receive the *yeas* and *nays* upon these resolutions, we shall publish them, that the people may see who are the friends of their rights and constitutional privileges, and who are for yielding them up to a self-created aristocracy, *elect* a *caucus*!

The debate on the above resolutions lasted three days, and the following members took

part in it: Messrs. Fisher, Alston, Helme, Hill,

Shepherd, Croom, Irrell, Mebane, Williamson

and Stanly, in favor of the Resolutions; and

Messrs. Blackledge, Bynum, Brown, Taylor,

Strange, Rainey, Martin, and Leonard, against

them.

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## PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

It is now distinctly ascertained, that there will either be NO *caucus* at Washington City, or that it will be such a one as to put the friends of that detestable measure to shame and disgrace. Letters from Congress state, that out of 260 members of both houses, there are only *sixty* favorable to the pretensions of the radical can-  
didate. Now if a *caucus* is held, it is very likely it will only be by these *sixty*, as it is pretty well understood that the friends of all the other can-  
didates are opposed to *caucusing*, *in toto*. A member of Congress of the Pennsylvania delegation, writes to his friend in our Legislature, that not one of the representatives in Congress from that great State is for Crawford, and only one of the Senators; add to this the fact, that in the great meeting at Pittsburgh, and at the great festival in Philadelphia, Crawford had but a single voice in his favor, and that not responded by one of the company, but hissed at, and we think it is reasonable to say, that he has no chance in Pennsylvania. Yet one of our sage members in Congress writes to Raleigh, and the Register most exultingly publishes it, that Crawford is doing well in Pennsylvania!! Such de-  
ceptive publications, we feel bound to caution our fellow-citizens against.

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The Virginia Legislature is now in session.

Gov. Pleasant, in his message, recommends to the Legislature to rebuild the Penitentiary, which was lately burnt down. The Governor has been re-elected for the ensuing year.

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James Brown, U. S. senator from Louisiana,

has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gallatin, as

Minister to France.

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*Mail Robbery.*—The post-master at Newbern, Montgomery county, Virginia, has been detected in pilfering money from letters which passed through his office. Complaints had become

## REVENUE OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

The total amount of revenue derived in Great Britain for the year ended Oct. 10th, 1823, was £49,227,105, from the following sources:	9,959,383
Customs	24,401,243
Excise	6,256,797
Stamps	1,350,000
Taxes	6,788,924
Miscellaneous	471,718
	149,227,105

The large item of excise, was collected on the following articles:—Auctions, 215,401; beer, 2,955,344; bricks and tiles, 362,971; candles, 372,866; coffee and coconuts, 402,312; cider, Perry and Verjuice, 43,075; glass 444,604; hides and skins, 530,563; hops, 143,098; licences, 722,428; malt, 3,061,342; paper, 548,355; pepper, 150,193; printed goods, 584,950; salt, 684,508; soap, 1,087,810; spirits, British, 3,052,015; foreign, 2,289,076; starch, 67,261; stone bottles, 2,956; sweets, 10,958; tea, 3,311,427; tobacco and snuff, 2,535,842; vinegar, 48,181; wine, 991,800; w.c.e, 7,923.

A lady was lately near being killed by a sportsman in England. She was passing on horseback while he was in a field, and seeing only the feathers of her bonnet over the wall, mistook her for a bird, and fired.

On the 3d of Sept. a person went into the shop of Mr. Turner, a grocer at Thame, in England, on business, and while he was talking, a wasp flew into his mouth and stung his throat so dreadfully that an inflammation ensued, which prevented respiration, and caused the unfortunate man's death.

*Fifty millions of dollars, (says a writer,) it is calculated, will be spent this year, in the United States, for ardent spirits; that will be about \$5 for each individual on the average, while our national tax is but \$2!* "But," says another writer, "Fifty millions of dollars lost is a trifle, a point of vanity compared with the moral influence of intemperance. This immense sum was poured down the throats of about 4,000,000 men, 75,000,000 gallons of liquid fire. A quantity sufficient to supply a constant stream of 8000 gallons an hour; a quantity, which, if collected and put into a reservoir, would form a small ocean, on whose bosom might be anchored a line of war ships half a mile in length, or if gathered into a canal, would fill one four feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 30 miles long."

*The Races.*—The shortest time occupied in running the heats at New-York, Baltimore, and Petersburg, at the late races, is reported to have been,

At New-York, 3 mile heats, 6 m. 1 sec.  
Baltimore, 6 m. 5 sec.  
Petersburg, 5 m. 53 sec.  
N. Y. 2 mile heats, 3 m. 53 sec.

At New-York the purse was taken by Knickerbocker, at Baltimore by Washington against Flying Chilvers (the successful horse in Charleston last spring) and at Petersburg by Janet against Henry, both colts of Sir Archy. Henry was said not to be in good order.

*PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 17.*  
We have this week to report no less than ten deaths by Natural Small Pox. When it is considered that we have respectable Physicians regularly appointed in this city, whose duty it was to vaccinate all who may apply to them, we cannot but express our surprise that so large a portion of our citizens should be so thoughtless as to neglect a safeguard against so deadly and loathsome a disease.

[*Democratic Press.*]

The Fredericksburg, (Vir.) Herald, of the 29th ult. mentions that 4000 Hogs had recently passed through Harrisonburg, for the lower country.

Gen. Jackson, on his passage from Tennessee, to take his seat in the U. S. senate, was received with military and civic honors at various places. A great dinner was given to him at Knoxville, at which the following toast was drank, among many others:

"Our distinguished guest, General Andrew Jackson.—The youthful patriot of the Revolution; the Republican Statesman of '98; the consummate General of 1815; he neither seeks, nor declines, official responsibility."

A letter received at Baltimore from Laguira dated the 18th of November, states that general D'Evereux having expressed a disinclination to go to Russia, had been appointed by the Colombian government, Ambassador to the United States. The government had determined on placing Porto Cabello, and the entire coast of the republic, in a state capable of giving its enemies a warm reception, should they again dare to make an attack.—*Eve. Post.*

*Ireland.*—Report says that Lords Carberry and Gort, are to supply the vacancies in the representative peerage of Ireland.

The following is an extract from the speech of the governor of Tennessee, delivered before the general assembly of that state.

"However strongly our feelings may be enlisted in favour of the debtor class of society, there is no means of Legislating them out of their embarrassments. The remedy is with us all individually; and the sooner we apply it in earnest the better. We must be economical and industrious; we must encourage the use of domestic or household manufactures. And above all we must take care that the profits of the business in which we may be engaged, shall be a little over or at least equal to our expenditures. A determination to pursue a course of this kind, will soon make us an independent, a prosperous, and a happy people.

## MARKETS.

*FARETTVILLE, DEC. 11.*

The Cape-Fear, we are happy to state, is now navigable. The Steam-Boat Henrietta, started on Saturday evening for Wilmington, and will be back it is probable, this morning. Several Flats, loaded with Cotton and Flour, have likewise sailed. Business will now revive, and we trust will not again be interrupted during the season.

[*Observer.*]

*Charleston, Dec. 8.*—*Cottons.*—Uplands have generally maintained the prices quoted in our last—some of the very best are still held as high as 16 cents, but we have heard of no sales over 15.

*Cheraw, Dec. 5.*—*Cotton.* This article still continues to decline and the prospects of an advance are not very favourable. Inferior to fair 12 a 12½ cts. Good to prime 12½ a 13½ cts.—*Intelligencer.*

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Nov. 1.*  
The import of cotton during the past month amounts to 18,943 bales, of which 8,715 were from the United States; whilst the sales of all sorts consist of only 24,709 bales. The consequence of such limited operations has been a decline of fully \$1 per pound; and though this reduction induced the buyers last week to come forward more freely, and better prices were obtained than had been submitted to the week preceding, no permanent advantage has been derived, the market being at this moment in a very dull and depressed state.

*N. Y. pa.*

*Salaries in Vermont.*—The Secretary of State receives \$450 a year; the Treasurer, \$400; and the Governor \$750.

A singular petition has been presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, during its present session—one Lamas Champit acquaints the representatives of the state, that, wishing to fulfil his duties to society, he is desirous of taking to himself a helmate. He also expresses his conviction of being blessed with a numerous offspring, and therefore prays "he may have a law passed allowing him to have a Billiard Table, for the support of his intended wife and children."

The Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands have been endeavoring to instruct King Rihorihoro in the first principles of Geography and Astronomy. They found some difficulty in reconciling him to the globular form of the earth. He had conceived, with the ancients, that the earth was an extended plain, and that the sun, moon and stars, moved round it every day. He, at first, supposed that such a revolution of the earth as is represented in the Copernican system, must derange and scatter every moveable substance on the surface; but when he began to see the evidence of the earth's globular figure, and of its diurnal motion, he appeared to be gratified; but said pleasantly to his people, "take care of your calabashes, as the earth turns over."

*Ichthyology.*—General Calvin Jones, of this vicinity, has forwarded to New-York a piece of skin, with its horny and impenetrable scales, from an enormous Pike, *esox lossens*, of the western waters. This fish was killed with a rifle, in the Forked Deer River, near the town of Jackson, in the Chickasaw country. Its length was six feet, girth three feet, and weight 150 pounds.

Three or 4 other bony scaled pikes have been seen near the same place, and fired at repeatedly but without effect. All of them have a practice of rising every few minutes to the surface, and of spouting water, frequently to the height of ten feet; and the blowing could be heard from 100 to 200 yards.—*Raleigh Register.*

C. W. Goulesborough, Esq. has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice J. K. Paulding, Esq. resigned, and W. G. Ridgeley is appointed First Clerk in the office.

*Season of Legislation.*—No less than sixteen Legislatures will probably be in session at the same time, in different States, the present winter.

*A. J. Smith.*—A party of sportsmen from Millford, Ct. lately killed 750 black snakes before their return.

## FARETTVILLE PRICES Dec. 11.

Cotton, 13 to 13 1/2; flour, fine, 5; (per fine, 5); wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 35 to 40; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island 80 a 85 per bushel; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, Muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 27 a 28; 2d and 3d quality, 25 a 26; tea, hyson, \$1 25 a 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 3 a 20; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs; iron, \$42 to pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, \$10 20 pr. cwt.

[*Observer.*]

## CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 8.

Cotton, S. Island, 25 to 28, stained do. 12 to 16; Santos, 20 to 22; short staple, 14 to 15; Rice, prime, 23 a 25; infer. to good 23 to 28; Whiskey, (Penn.) 36 a 37 cts.; N. E. Rum, 36 to 37; Apple Brandy, 34 to 35 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayette, &c. 24 to 4; Beeswax, 30 to 31 cents; Tallow, 7; Beef, Boston Meas., 10; No. 1, 8; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 4½; Bacon, 8 to 10 cts.; Hams, 11 a 14; Lard, 9 to 11; Barding, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 24 a 25 cts.; Cognac Brandy 1 1/2 a 2 1/2 per gallon; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4 1/2 per 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 50 a 55 cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 58 a 60; Sugar, Havana, 12 to 14; Brown, 82 to 88; Muscovado, 8 to 11; St. Croix 11 a 11½; N. Orleans, 10 to 1 1/2; Inferior, 8½ to 9; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green 25 cts.; Infer. to good, 20 to 23 cts.; Tea, Hyson 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam, 95 to 100 cts. per gal.; West India, 65 cts.; Molasses, (W. I.) 25 to 26 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 cts.; Pimento, 25 cts.

*North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. dis.*

[*Courier.*]

## CHERAW PRICES, Dec. 5.

Cotton, 12 a 13 1/2 cts.; Flour, new, per barrel, 5 to 5 1/2; Corn, bushel 35 to 40 cents; Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 45 to 50 cents; Whisky, gal. 40 to 45 cents; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 12 to 20 cts.; Barding, 25 to 33 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols.; Coffee, lb. 26 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 45 to 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 45.

*Cotton.*—This article still continues to decline and the prospects of an advance are not very favourable. Inferior to fair 12 a 12 1/2 cts. Good to prime 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 cts.—*Intelligencer.*

## DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, Mrs. Sarah Fulton, aged 35 years, wife of Capt. John Fulton. She has left a kind and affectionate husband, an interesting family of children, and a large circle of highly respectable relatives, to mourn her premature and afflictive decease.

At his residence in Madison county, Tennessee, on the 29th of Oct. last, Dr. W. J. Jones, formerly of Rowan county, in this State. He has left a numerous and respectable family to mourn their loss. A friend who was present at the death of Dr. Jones, writes, that although his life had been somewhat tempestuous, his sun set clear and serene.

Near Marietta, Ohio, Rufus Putnam, aged about 90, a Brigadier General by brevet at the close of the Revolutionary War, and afterwards a Brigadier under Wayne, in the Western Army, formerly of Rutland, Mass. The Marquis de Lafayette is now the solitary surviving General of the American Revolutionary Army.

Near Washington City, on the 1st inst. Baron Frederick Gruen, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Prussian government to the United States. This is said to be the first instance of the death of a foreign minister in the United States, since the establishment of our Independence.

## Negro for Sale.

I WILL sell on the first day of January, at the Court-House in Salisbury, a mulatto man slave named Perry, formerly the property of Mrs. Moore, on a credit of twelve months. If not sold on that day, he will be hired out for one year.

D. F. CALDWELL, Trustee.

Dec. 17, 1823. 286.

*FLOUR.*

FOR SALE, twenty-five barrels of FLOUR. Inquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22, 1823. 85

## Public Sale.

A subscriber intends removing from this county, he will sell, on the first Monday in January next, some

Cattle, Hogs,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Plantation Tools,

Corn, Fodder, &c.

Terms of sale, all sums of or under five dollars, cash; all exceeding that, twelve months credit. Purchasers to give their bonds, with approved security.

O. H. SPENCER.

Rowan county, Dec. 14, 1823. 387

## Selling unusually Low.

The subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '66

## POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday evening's mail, we received the Raleigh Register of the 16th instant, and other papers of a late date from the north, as well as epistolary information four or five days later than by the stage-mail on Tuesday last. We have given below, a few items of news received through this channel.

## IMPORTANT HUMOUR!

The last Baltimore Morning Chronicle says, "A rumour has been afloat in this city for a few days past, that Mr. Rush had made an enquiry of our Government, by the request of the English Cabinet, to ascertain whether the United States were prepared to join England in a united resistance to any attempt of the Holy Alliance, upon the independence of the South American Provinces. We confess, that we are credulous to believe not only this, but that England is prepared to join us in resisting all further attempts of the part of the Allied Powers, to colonize this country. They have large possessions on this continent, to defend from foreign aggression, as well as the United States. England is jealous of Alexander's power, and the settlement he has formed on the western frontier, has already been with the English Cabinet, a subject of remonstrance."

## Mr. FISHER'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the yeas and nays on the question of indefinitely postponing the resolutions offered by Mr. Fisher, in the House of Commons, against Congressional Caucuses:

Those who voted for the indefinite postponement of the resolutions were:

Messrs. Ashe, W. D. Barnard, Blackledge, J. M. Bryan, Brown, Bowers, Baker, T. Bell, C. Barnard, Brodnax, Bynum, Barrow, Brower, S. A. Bryan, L. Cherry, Copeland, Cole, Clancy, Davis, Davenport, Elliott, Fox, Frederick, Forbes, Gary, Gordon, Holland, Hoover, Howell, Horton, Hassell, H. A. Jones, Jeter, Jarman, R. H. Jones, Kilpatrick, Leonard, Lowrie, Lamon, Lewis, Mhoun, Melvin, Miller, McCawley, McDaniel, T. V. Mann, E. Martin, E. Mann, Newborn, Oliver, Pugh, Roane, Rainey, Ramsey, Stedman, Stephens, Stewart, Seawell, Sidbury, Sellers, Smith, Strange, Tillett, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, W. Underwood, Vann, Webster, S. Whitaker, Walton, Worth, White, Watson, J. G. A. Williamson, Webb, Wright, L. P. Williamson, Walker, Whitehurst, W. Walton—82.

Those voting against the indefinite postponement were:

Messrs. Alston, Alford, E. H. Bell, Bodenham

## THE SPY.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.  
When lurking in the camp of foes,  
With adverse chances all before him,  
The war-spy trembles, for he knows  
There stands a gibbet, in terror.  
And this is for his country's sake:  
Yet nations, by consent, denounce him!  
And strictly they the forfeit take,  
And ignominious they pronounce him.  
The fire-side spy sits cool and calm,  
And scans your secrets with impunity!  
Ours friendly words in breath of balm,  
Then tattles to the whole community.  
Not, through no gallows and no rope  
Their terrors in this case exhibit—  
The scorn of all good men, we hope,  
And just contempt, will form his gibbet.  
N. Y. Pat.

## VARIETY.

GRATUITOUS HINTS,  
To a Young Man, about to launch into the vortex of Editorial difficulties. Founded on experience....by me.

You will find two parties where you are going; what a pity you are not cross-eyed, so as to look both ways for Sunday. Be assured, that in less than a year you will get into seven scrapes. Human fallibility is such that you cannot avoid it. I know an editor who is blessed with the above qualification, and you find that even he is sometimes into it.

When they give you pieces on country politics, read them over carefully, comprehend them well, before you touch a type. Bear in mind, Mr. Webster's fable of the cat in the meal tub. Never suffer yourself to be taken in, just as you are going to press, and in the hurry of business. Lay it over till next week.

Don't put too many wonderful things in the paper. If you do, you will get the character of us priates generally. We are accounted the most notorious liars in the community, merely because we republish articles which we don't believe ourselves; when I see these things, I always think of old Bristo, an African of ninety, who invariably appended to his marvellous tales, "dat true, pon my 'racity; if massa alive, he tell you de same."

Assume not a style too arrogant or dictatorial. Advance your own opinion modestly, and with caution. "Be not too tame neither." Take an independent stand, and swerve not from it; the hope of any great man's patronage, or fear of any great man's frowns. "White folks are mighty uncertain."

Year before last, I issued some subscription papers, and handed one to a man who was electing for a high office. He said he could get me a hundred subscribers in his county—fifty certain—I thought something then. How many do you think he got? He put the paper in his pocket, and when or where he took it out, I don't know, nor he either. Watch such men.

I charge nothing for this little, and could give you a few more hints, but your own discretion, I trust, will guide you safely. [P. Gibson Cor.

## TALES FOR THE NURSERY.

The Boston Palladium of Friday, contains the following wonderful tale of news, which might have been ground about the time the Salem Witches were in vogue: "Alarming groans among, and a violent spontaneous movement, is said to have been observed in some human bones at Hanover, (N. H.) remaining after the process of dissection. Great agitation was caused in the town, and crowds collected round the building to talk on this subject of wonder, or endeavor to ascertain the cause."

The Mississippi papers tell us of an equally wonderful occurrence. A man by the name of M'Va, was recently murdered in that State, and suspicion fell on one Thomas Harmon, as the perpetrator of the bloody deed. The body of M'Va remained at the house of the supposed murderer, waiting the assembling of a jury to hold an inquest.

When the jury met, "some of the gentlemen present made mention, that if Harmon had killed M'Va, he would bleed as though he had just received his wound; if Harmon laid his hand on him. Other gentlemen present, who doubted this assertion, immediately put their hands on the wound of the deceased, without causing any blood to flow, the wound being perfectly dry, the deceased having been dead upwards of 20 hours; when, soon after, Harmon (the murderer) was requested to put his hand on the deceased,

which he did, lightly, when the blood gushed from the wound so though it had been that moment made, to the great astonishment of those present. Several of the gentlemen present, afterwards, put their hands on the deceased, at different times, without causing any effusion of blood. This seems, that the murderer, with supernatural aid, could rebuke the murderer! We were told, by some of the gentlemen that were present, the horror of such a sight could hardly be imagined. The jury's verdict was wilful murder. Petersburg Repub.

## ANEGDOTES.

People who are resolved to please always at all events, frequently overshoot the mark, and render themselves ridiculous by being *too good*.—A lady going to eat plum-cake and candy at a friend's house one morning, ran to the cradle to see the *fine boy*, as soon as she came in; unfortunately the cat had taken the *baby's place*; but before she could give herself time to see her mistake, she exclaimed, with uplifted eyes and hands, "Oh! what a sweet child—the *very picture of its father!*"

A mechanic who kept a number of apprentices, and whose wife was not possessed of the beauty of Helen, was very strict at meal-time devotion. It happened one evening at supper that the husband was absent; the lady looking round and seeing nobody to say grace, thus addressed the eldest apprentice—"David, since your master is absent, I believe you must supply his place." "I thank you madam," says David, "I had rather sleep with the boys."

## NEW LUXURY.

In a London paper are advertised, Candles with waxen wicks, emitting a grateful smell while burning. What next?

The diamonds worn by the widow of the late Marquis of Londonderry, at the Doncaster Race Assembly, in England, in September, were estimated at thirty thousand pounds sterling.

On Sunday, the 24th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. John Whitman of Milburn, (Me.) was destroyed by fire. *All of his children, five daughters, perished in the flames!* The eldest of whom was 20 years of age, and the youngest 6. It was one of the most awful scenes ever witnessed. The remains of the unhappy sisters were interred in one grave on Tuesday, when a solemn and appropriate discourse was delivered by the rev. Joseph Merrill. [Nat. Democrat.

From the National Journal.

## LITERARY.

Poems; Moral, Sentimental, and Satirical, by Selleck Osborn, has been published at Boston, by John P. Orcutt.

The new Novel of "The Pilot," by the author of "The Spy," is announced in the London Courier, of the 15th October, for publication early in November, by John Miller, 69 Fleet street. It is said that this work is looked for with much impatience in London.

Professor Beck, of the Medical College in the western district of New-York, has published a highly interesting treatise on *Medical Jurisprudence* in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Maturin, it is said, is writing a Novel founded on the early events of the 17th century.

We understand the new Waverly Novel is called "St. Ronan's Well."

The London Globe, states, that Washington Irving has just published a new Novel.

A new Play, by Mr. Colman, is in preparation at Drury Lane Theatre.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Up to the 30th June, according to the advices from Antioch, shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt daily through Syria, which, in some instances, had done vast damage.

The French papers speculate on their keeping possession of Cadiz, in the same way as the English have retained Gibraltar.

It appears that an interview will take place very soon between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. O'Connel has given an opinion, that Catholic Priests have a right to read the funeral service in churchyards; and has recommended, that all Catholics should go in a body to protect their priests from interruption.

## Savage & Kunzmann,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Curtis Wilkinson, where they intend keeping for sale a general assortment of every article in the line, consisting in part of

Gold and silver Watches;  
Gold chains, seals and keys;  
Earring, breast pins and finger rings;  
Silver table, tea, mustard and salt spoons;  
Soup ladles and sugar tongs;  
Britannia tea and coffee pots;  
Plated cistern and candle sticks;  
Gilt goods of every description in the line; together with an assortment of Military Goods.

## Watch and Clock Repairing.

Every attention will be paid to the watch and clock repairing business. They assure the public, that they have a first rate workman, who will be enabled to render satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their custom. They have reason to believe that some watches have not been well repaired, during last summer; those, therefore, who have had work done, and were not satisfied, will please return their watches, and they shall be repaired free of expense. Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1823.

## Valuable Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the court house in Salisbury, on the first day of January next, three or four valuable and likely Negroes belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd., amongst which is a likely house-woman.

A credit of one and two years will be given, purchasers to secure payment by giving bonds with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the State of North-Carolina.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, other property belonging to said dec'd. will be sold, on a credit which will then be made known.

A. NESBITT, Adm'r.

Dec. 9, 1823. 4486

## Ebenezer Academy.

THIS institution was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is now open to all who wish either to pursue a course of liberal education, or study English Grammar and Geography. All branches of education required for admission into college, will here be taught. We are happy in stating to the public, that a new and commodious Academy will be completed in a few days, affording ample room for the accommodation of students. If any should inquire for the character of the place, we can briefly, but with certainty, state, that there are few neighborhoods in which purity of morals is so general a character. Long experience has proven it to be healthy in a very high degree. The Academy is in a rural situation, six miles from Statesville; so that students will be measurably freed from temptation to vice. It is convenient to church, where there is preaching stably. Boarding can be had anywhere in the vicinity, at sixty-five dollars per annum. Tuition will be twenty dollars.—

There will be two sessions in the year, each closing with a public examination. The first session commenced the second Monday in July, and closes the Tuesday preceding Christmas; the second will begin two weeks after the close of the first, and end two weeks previous to the beginning of the same. Due regard shall be paid to the conduct and morals of any boys who may be put under our care, and all diligence used to make complete scholars.

W.M. A. HALL.

Iredell County, N. C. Nov. 1823. 187P

## Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as an agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipt to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit.

A. NESBITT, Agent, for H. Jennings.

Nov. 25, 1823. 9192

## Estate of Hector K. Harris.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Hector K. Harris, dec'd. will present them for payment at or before the twenty-second day of October next, or this notice, with that of December, 1822, which was given agreeably to law, will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

JNO. XN. BARNHARDT, Adm'r.

Cabarrus County, Dec. 1, 1823. 3185P

## A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian; price twenty cents.

Dec. 9, 1823.

## State of North-Carolina,

BOWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian, James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, against Jane Triplett, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate.

B. appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard.

GEO. LOKE, C.M.E.

Oct. 26, 1823. (Price adv. \$4 75.) 3200

## State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, vs. Alex. Johnston,

alias: original bill in Equity.

Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polley Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, deceased, James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Saberry Baker, Nancy Baker, and Jeremiah Baker, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, deceased, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear, and answer, plead, or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity for the county and state aforesaid, Sept. 1823.

JAMES HATHORN, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$2. 6167

## D. PARISH & CO.

355 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at unusually low prices,

550 Packages DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

## WOOLLEN GOODS.

25 bales extra and super CLOTHS,

middling do

20 do low priced do

25 do assorted pelisse do

3 do 5-4 Devonshire Linseys

16 do super and middling Cassimeres

common do

3 do super striped and ribbed do

10 cases super and middling Sattinets

Bedford Cords

3 do super Valencia Vestings

4 do common Toilines and Swansdown do

2 bales heavy Flushings

white Plains

10 do blue, drab and mixt do

2 do green Baizes

6 do assorted Flannels

10 do London Duffil Blankets

Bristol do do

10 do 3, 3, 4 and 4½ point do

10 do 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12½ Rose do

6 do black and colored Bombazets

5 do do figured do

3 do do printed do

2 do scarlet and orange printed Rattinets

3 cases Caroline Plaids

1 do worsted Bengal Stripes

2 do black Bombazeens

4 do super Tartan Plaid Cloaks

4 do Men's assorted Lamb Wool Hose

4 do do do do half do

4 do do do Worsted do

3 do Women's black do do

1 do do white do do

1 do Merino Mantles and Shawls

1 do